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United States Supreme Court and the dissenting opinion in the suit of *The United States vs. The Trans-Missouri Freight Association* are printed in full, as is also the decision of the same court in the *Interstate Commerce Commission vs. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.*, the decision which denies to the commission the power to fix reasonable rates to take the place of those that have been held to be unreasonable.

REVIEWS.

New Governments West of the Alleghanies before 1780. (Introductory to a study of the organization and admission of new states.) By GEORGE HENRY ALDEN, Ph. D., Professor of History in Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Pp. 74. Price, 50 cents. University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1897.

This monograph is another evidence of the recent tendency among students of American history to broaden their field of investigation so as to include the history of the West, if not, indeed, to make the West *the standpoint* from which to view American History generally. In this preliminary study Professor Alden discusses plans and propositions for new governments west of the Alleghanies as well as the forms of governments actually established. Chapter I is devoted exclusively to "schemes for new colonies prior to 1766." Herein we are reminded that for over a century the colonists along the seaboard had (naturally enough) no inclination to go beyond the Alleghanies. Indeed, little or nothing was definitely known of the vast territory beyond. Governor Spotswood was the first to cross the Blue Ridge in 1716 and bring back to the Virginians adequate information of the beauty and fertility of the western country. But it was not until 1738 that the first step was taken in the direction of political organization by the Assembly of Virginia, which made provision for the establishment of the county of Augusta. During the early part of the eighteenth century the population along the seaboard grew rapidly. Settlements were made beyond the mountains. The increasing interest in the settlement of the West was manifested in the formation of numerous "land companies," to which large tracts of land were granted by the crown. This resembled very closely the earlier colonization of America by trading companies. After a century of experience colonization was evidently still regarded as a matter of trade rather than as an affair of government. "The first public proposition for colonial governments beyond the mountains" was made in the Albany Congress of

1754. The Albany proposition was shortly followed by a number of similar propositions, all of which aimed at the same end, viz., the colonization of the West. Among these the most important were: Pownall's proposition, Hazard's scheme, the Pittsylvania plan, the Charlottina plan, and Lee's proposition. But "the King's proclamation of 1763, declaring the western lands reserved 'for the present' for the use of the Indians, probably checked these and other movements toward western settlement."

In the second chapter of his monograph Professor Alden discusses at some length two more schemes for new colonies, made soon after this King's proclamation. The scheme for a new colony in "the Illinois country" was for a time supported by Franklin, who was at that time in London. But the most promising project, and the one which was strongly urged and supported by Franklin, was the scheme of the Walpole or Vandalia company. Franklin was successful in his efforts to obtain a grant from the crown. But the execution of the papers for the grant was delayed. Hostilities between England and the colonies broke out, and the scheme came to nothing.

In Chapter III, the author advances the following conclusions which are based upon the discussions in the preceding chapters: (1) Practically every proposition for a new colony involved its location on the Ohio. (2) The men who supported these schemes were for the most part from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. (3) Nearly all of the schemes for new colonies in the West proposed an invasion of territory included within the Virginia charter. Yet there was at this time, *i. e.*, prior to the Revolution, no protest from Virginia. (4) The right of the crown to re-grant vacant lands, regardless of the fact that such lands fell within territory already granted in a charter, was generally recognized. (5) "Taking all things into consideration, we may conclude that the British government, during the period considered, was, in the main, not unfavorable to western settlement under certain regulations." (6) It is altogether probable that the object of the King's proclamation of 1763 was to quiet the Indians and not to discourage the ultimate settlement of new colonies in the West.

It was not until 1775 that anything was done towards the actual establishment of a new colonial government west of the Alleghanies. Transylvania was not merely a proposition; it was a real government. It was one of those extra-legal political organizations which have characterized the settlement of the West generally. The brief history of the Transylvania government is outlined by Professor Alden in Chapter IV. The monograph closes with a brief

consideration of new state schemes prior to 1780. The schemes for colonizing the West prior to the Revolution aimed at the establishment of British colonies. Schemes proposed after the Declaration of Independence aimed to establish new states. Westsylvania and Silas Deane's suggestion are the two new state schemes considered in Chapter V. The author's general conclusion is that "we may fairly say that the schemes for new western governments prior to congressional action on the subject, served as a not unimportant factor in ushering in that action."

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Les Origines du Socialisme d'Etat en Allemagne. By CHARLES ANDLER. Pp. 495. Price, 7 francs. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1897.

The author of this valuable and interesting book believes in the power of ideas and of ideals to shape and direct social and political institutions; and believing that the thoughts of Savigny, Gans, Hegel, Rodbertus, Lassalle, Thünen and List, have profoundly modified the Germany of to-day, he thinks it worth while to examine carefully their ideas, to trace them at times to their sources, to compare them one with the other and to note their relative influences upon present day state socialism.

In the introductory chapter, after explaining briefly the purpose of his work, the author makes clear his understanding of the significance of socialistic doctrines, and thus acquaints the reader with his point of view. The socialistic problem is the abolition of poverty. One of the chief causes of poverty is established law. The Socialists, therefore, must set up an ideal law toward which they can struggle, and which, when secured, will abolish poverty. The first problem of the author is to describe the origin and bases of the new law which the Socialists propose.

He calls socialistic the systems of legal and economic thought which keep social needs in the foreground and adapt the protective organization of society to these needs. His second problem, therefore, is to discuss the socialistic treatment of social needs and the organization of labor proposed to satisfy these needs.

In the study of the distribution of wealth most political economists describe merely the effects of the established legal systems upon the distribution of wealth. The Socialists, on the contrary, present a preferable legal system which will, in their judgment, secure an ideal distribution and which, they believe, will thus abolish poverty. They believe that no one class in society has a